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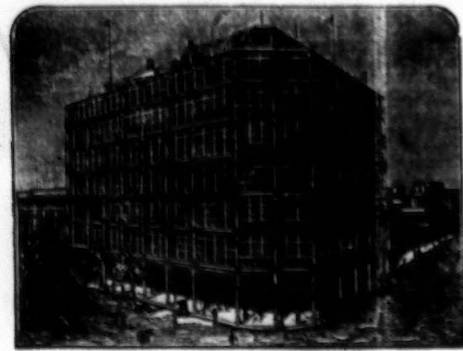
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SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.
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(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.			
Direction of Wind.	Force.	Temp. in Shade.	Temp. on Surface.
W. by N.	10	24.0	24.0
W. by N.	10	24.0	24.0
W. by N.	10	24.0	24.0
W. by N.	10	24.0	24.0

REMARKS.
A moderate N.W. wind prevails and a slight sea is running. Yesterday was the dampest day there has been for many months, and the night was very heavy. To-day the sky is clearer and the sun should be seen under favorable conditions. The barometer has a slight upward tendency.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 3 a.m. Yesterday

Station.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.	Station.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.
Port Said.	31	23	Marsa Matruh.	30	27
Suez.	30	21	Suez.	30	27
Helwan.	30	19	Helwan.	30	27
Cairo.	30	19	Cairo.	30	27
Alexandria.	30	22	Alexandria.	30	27
Wady Halfa.	30	22	Wady Halfa.	30	27

PHASES OF THE MOON

Phase.	Time a.m.	Time p.m.
Aug. 1 New Moon	6.2 a.m.	6.13
1st Quarter	6.13 a.m.	6.17
Full Moon	6.17 a.m.	6.21
3rd Quarter	6.21 a.m.	6.25
New Moon	6.25 a.m.	6.29

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 20 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Snelling, Alexandria.

London Offices: 36, New Broad-street, E.C.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE can be obtained in London at our office, 36, New Broad Street, E.C., and also at Messrs. MAY & WILLIAMS, 160, Piccadilly, W.

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED (SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.)

BIRTH.

MADDER.—On the 28th inst., the wife of Dr. F. G. Maddar, of (a son stillborn).

TO-DAY'S ECLIPSE.

To-day the all-absorbing topic of conversation throughout Egypt is the eclipse of the world's great luminary, which will be observed at Assouan and the surrounding district in totality, and in other localities in various degrees approaching totality, within a very short space of time from the publication of this paper. For the accounts of the phenomenon from various stations in Egypt, with which our correspondents will furnish us, our readers must wait until to-morrow, when we shall give them the fullest details obtainable. It must be remembered that much of the valuable information which will accrue from the observations of the trained scientists who compose the various commissions, cannot be arrived at for some time. The majority of these observations will be recorded by means of photography and the negatives will not be developed until they have reached the observatories. Comparisons, too, must be made between the work of the astronomers at different stations before many of the doubtful points are decided, for there is a considerable difference between the times at which the eclipse becomes visible in different countries. The times of the various phases of the eclipse as seen from Alexandria, where the degree of totality will amount to 0.88, are:—commencement at 2 h. 59 m. 41 s. p.m., maximum phase at 4 h. 9 m. 39 s. p.m., and at 5 h. 12 m. 22 s. p.m. These calculations are made for the Ras el Tin Lighthouse, but they are sufficiently accurate for observations (other than those of profound scientists, who will, doubtless, make their own calculations) from any point in Alexandria, or the immediate neighbourhood.

TO-DAYS ECLIPSE.

WE INTEND TO PUBLISH TO-MORROW AN EIGHT-PAGE NUMBER THE EXTRA COLUMNS OF WHICH WILL CONTAIN A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE PHENOMENA SEEN AT ASSOUAN, WIRED FROM THERE BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

This issue will also give full accounts of the Eclipse as observed at Cairo, Port Said, Suez and Alexandria, with interesting matter relating to total eclipses of the sun in ancient and modern times, the phenomena associated with them, and much other information connected with the subject.

A large demand being probable, extra copies should be ordered without delay.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1850.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1905.

SUDAN MISSIONS.

An interesting interview with M. Binger, "Directeur des affaires Africaines au Ministère des Colonies Françaises" appeared in "Le Matin" on the 16th inst., the subject being the decision of the Church of Rome to make more vigorous efforts to Christianise the large pagan population of French West Africa. This subject is of special interest in view of Lord Cromer's remarks under the head of "Missions" in his report for 1904. M. Binger naturally declines to go into details in view of the fact that he is shortly publishing a work entitled "Le Peuple Islamique" in which he describes the causes that favor the spread of Islam in Africa as opposed to christianity. The expressions of which he made use to his

interviewer, M. Jean Hess, indicate, however, that he believes in the more rapid extension of Islam, to which there are many converts, "beaucoup aujourd'hui, demain presque," and that, as regards the "peuple," "Si j'ai pris mon titre aux alarmistes, c'est pour mieux combattre leur thèse."—"If I have taken the title of my book from the alarmists, I have done so the better to attack their thesis." In referring to the pagans of the Sudan, Lord Cromer speaks of their adoption of the religion of Mohamed as being a distinct step forward. The fact is that the work of the Roman Catholic missions in the negro countries south of Khartoum is rather one of civilisation than of proselytism as far as the attitude of the State is concerned, it would appear that these two great authorities hold almost identical views. Lord Cromer writes: "It cannot too clearly be understood that proselytism forms no part of the programme of the British Government either in countries which form part of the dominions of the Crown, or in those where British influence is in some degree dominant," and M. Binger remarks to his interviewer—"Administration, j'insiste, a pour devoir de les ignorer, l'un et l'autre, les missionnaires et les marabouts." Both are at one in their views of the necessity imposed upon the Government to give equal privileges to all religious bodies. In his interview, M. Binger, declines to be drawn into any expression of opinion as to the results of the spread of Islam—except for the remark quoted above, that he declines to see any great peril therein. It may be urged indeed that Christianity may be propagated more successfully after the first principles of sobriety, so excellent a feature of the Moslem religion, have been acquired by the negro. Indeed the advent of the liquor seller has often proved the ruin of the convert, and nullified the self-sacrificing efforts of the Christian missionary. But against this, we must set the fact, that even in Moslem countries which have passed under Christian rule conversions to Christianity are very rare, the Moslem population either showing a tendency to free thought or retiring, as they are retiring from Crete and Bosnia, to Moslem lands. The results of preaching and education in Egypt, for example, are not encouraging as far as conversion is concerned, though we are ready to admit the great value of the missions as a civilising factor. Still the rapid spread of Christianity in Uganda and Toru in spite of pagan and Mohamedan, and alas! sectarian persecution, which did not cease till a few years ago, should give us grounds for hope that missionary activity on the Upper Nile may be successful. All will depend on the personal character and influence of the missionaries, and for that reason we hope to see picked men, and only picked men, sent to the work.

TO-DAYS ECLIPSE.

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PEACE AT LAST.

JAPAN'S MAGNANIMITY.

IMPORTANT POINTS CITED.

WORLD-WIDE EXCITEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 29.

It is understood that as a result of yesterday's Council at Tokio, Baron Kamura will submit to M. Witte a new basis for a compromise.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 29.

The Conference has arrived at a complete agreement on all questions, and decided to proceed with the elaboration of a treaty.

(Later). Japan yielded all the outstanding questions and accepted the Russian proposal that there should be no indemnity, and that Saghalien should be divided without the payment of any redemption money. She withdrew Articles X. and XI. of the original peace proposals relative to the surrender of the interned warships and the limitation of the Russian naval power in the Far East. An armistice will probably be arranged this afternoon.

LONDON, August 29.

The news of an agreement spread like wild-fire and caused the most intense excitement here and in New York. The magnanimity of Japan has produced a profound impression.

PORTSMOUTH (U.S.A.), August 29.

The Japanese have accepted the Russian ultimatum; no indemnity, and division of Saghalien without re-purchase payment. They have also yielded on the question of interned vessels, and upon the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East.

NEW YORK, August 29.

The peace conference has arrived at a complete agreement. Peace is arranged. (H.)

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

BERLIN, August 29.

The press devotes many columns to the description of the Channel Squadron. The tone is friendly and satisfaction is expressed at the meeting of the British and German fleets. (R.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Harvey Pasha arrived yesterday at Alexandria by the evening train.

Ismail Pasha Sabri, under secretary of state to the Ministry of Justice, arrived yesterday from Cairo at 1 p.m.

Major Johnstone, president of the State Railways, left on Monday for Upper Egypt and is expected back in Cairo on Friday.

Captain C. H. G. Garratt, A. P. D., has been granted leave of absence from October 5 to November 23.

Mr. Thomas McPherson, inspector of masonry, and Mr. David O. F. Watt, draughtsman at the Assouan Reservoir, have been granted three months leave of absence to date from the 1st instant.

Dr. Gumprecht, the German Consul, at Cairo, is shortly going on leave for three months and during his absence the acting Consul will be M. von Veran, the German Consul at Salonica, who is expected in Cairo next week.

The offices of the Société Générale des Sucreries were closed on Tuesday as a mark of respect for the memory of the late M. Crosnier, president of the company, who died in Paris on Monday last.

M. Poaden, the Secretary of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, has returned to Cairo and has resumed his functions.

Mr. Diomedes Sarakomenos, who has been appointed director of agriculture in Cyprus has taken up the duties of his new office. Mr. Sarakomenos was for many years professor of natural science in the Gymnasium and a sub-director of the School of Agriculture, Athens, and for seven years has been director of the Misolonghi and Cerf agricultural stations. He holds the diplomas of the Institut Agronomique de Paris, and of the Académie des Sciences (Sorbonne) Paris.

WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners

Served on the Terrace.

ORCHESTRA PLAYS 6 TO 11.30 P.M.

DELICIOUS RESTAURANT - SEA BREEZE.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PLAGUE CREDITS.—The Sanitary Administration has demanded a new credit of L.E. 10,000 for measures against the plague.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—A grand night fête will be held at San Stefano Casino next Saturday, when there will be a display of fireworks.

WOMAN SCALDED.—An Arab woman named Latifa bint Girgis fell yesterday while carrying a kettle full of boiling water on her head. She was severely scalded and will require fifteen days' treatment.

THE PLAGUE.—A Greek groom from a stable in the Labban quarter, Alexandria, was yesterday admitted into hospital, suffering from bubonic plague. One death in hospital and one recovery is also recorded from Alexandria.

PAYOUM LIGHT RAILWAYS.—The receipts of the Fayoum Light Railways Company for the ten days from 11th to 20th August amount to L.E. 620.062, this being an increase of L.E. 50.643 over the corresponding period of last year.

GUN ACCIDENT.—A French lad was playing with a gun yesterday in Moharrem Bey quarter, when the weapon went off and injured his sister, a little girl of eight years of age, who will be for at least twelve days in the doctor's hands.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—A lighter laden with stones capsized in the harbour yesterday. Of the crew of four, three were rescued, the fourth, a native named Abdel Aziz was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

SUEZ CANAL.—25 vessels passed through the Canal on the 26th and 27th inst., 13 of which were British, 7 German, 1 Italian, 2 French, 1 Spanish, 1 Norwegian. The receipts for the two days were frs. 789,387.78, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 8,108,880.57.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL.—A cinematograph entertainment will be given at the Windsor Hotel this evening by Mr. E. Fuller, who has an excellent apparatus and a very varied selection of films, so that the audience can be sure of spending an enjoyable evening. The entertainment will commence at 9.30 p.m.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—During the absence of Brigadier-General G. M. Bullock C.B., in Cyprus and Crete, the command of the Forces in Egypt will be assumed by Colonel F. W. N. MacCracken, D.S.O., Royal Berkshire Regiment, and that of the troops in Cairo by Lieut.-Col. R. C. C. Cox, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

INCIDENT ON THE QUAYS.—We are informed to-day that in the incident to which—owing to the nature of the report translated from the Arabic which was given us—we referred under the heading "an insistent woman," a lady of great literary ability and social distinction was involved. A version of the affair, differing from that which we received yesterday, has been handed in the form of a complaint to H.B.M.'s Consulate. The case being sub judice we propose to abstain from all comment until the conclusion of the enquiry.

A DRASTIC REMEDY.—A native of Cairo, who has a great liking for any form of alcohol, indulged, we are told, too freely on Tuesday evening, and on returning home after his carousal, sank into a drunken slumber. His two sons, who had long deplored their father's proclivities, beheld themselves of a certain cure, and promptly put their idea into practice by setting his beard and whiskers on fire. We trust that these two men will receive a severe punishment, for, whatever their intention, the act was exceedingly brutal.

THE EL ROUEI AFFRAY.—The condition of Kamel Effendi Henein, of the secret police, who was shot in the affray which we have already mentioned, shows a marked improvement. Further investigations by the police have proved that the Italians implicated in the affair were members of a band of thieves. Their headquarters in the Gamh el Ahmar quarter has been found to contain a large quantity of stolen silks, jewellery and other valuables which have mysteriously disappeared from various shops and houses. It is hoped that the rest of the band will soon be captured.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Le paquebot Sirio, de la Cie Florio Rabatino arrivé avant-hier de Gênes avait à bord : MM. Catafago, A. Krüner, C. Conagliano, Perez, T. Sotello, M. et Mme Galves, F. Grosso, Riccardo, Faranda, Talama, G. Ardizzone, M. et Mme Nello, Di Grande, M. Deshay, Rdes sœurs Raehèle et Valeri, ing. Principe, M. et Mme Azopardi, Mattei, E. d'Amelio, Ant. Zahar, Groch et fils, A. Groch, L. Roberto, cap. A. Bianchi, Eugenia Carducci, Baicalupo et fam., L. Conradi, D. Chiapponi, Haupt, Katz Hans, M. et Mme A. Aldo, L. Siri, Frizzi et fam., prof. Pace, A. Bruno, S. Lamberti, G. Constamini, E. Granelli, O. Paccini, M. Masoli, L. Pallotti et 40 passagers de 3me classe.

THE NEWS OF PEACE.

THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

We need not say that the news that peace between the two great Eastern Empires is a certainty at last has caused immense satisfaction in every capital and not least in London, where the fact that the Japanese alliance had been renewed, if not strengthened, was bound to render the continuance of a singularly desperate sanguinary struggle a source of pain to an allied people, united moreover to the ally of Japan's foe by the ties of a cordial and generous friendship. The war that has just ended has been, without question, the most stubbornly fought encounter between two civilised nations that has taken place since the Napoleonic struggles. Less protracted and therefore less bloody than the American Civil War, it was fought by trained armies far better equipped and organised than any of the volunteer forces that took part in the earlier years of the great struggle. It was waged with an indifference to loss, a dogged and persistent courage that has never been excelled in war. The Japanese watchword—"reinforce and attack again"—held good in the face of every repulse, and, if the series of defeats which Russia had to sustain has led some to hold a low opinion of the value of their army, it must be remembered that the Tsar's soldiers, if often beaten, were never routed, and that the carelessness and neglect of too many of their officers was atoned for by the amazing persistence and resolution of the N.C.O.'s and men, who showed the same dogged and unyielding courage that the Moujik has ever displayed on the battlefield, the spirit that minimised the consequences of defeat at Zorndorf and Borodino, and ensured victory at Poltava and the Shipka Pass. On the other side the Japanese have given proof that they possess the highest military qualities. An unyielding courage that would not admit a repulse, a fervent and self-sacrificing patriotism that made death preferable to surrender, joined to a thorough and scientific preparation for war, have proved them the most terrible opponents in the field and the most valuable allies. It has been said that the Japanese has not yet been tried by the test of defeat; surely an army that hurled itself for months against the forts of Port Arthur suffering horrible loss without a glimmer of success, would not easily be discouraged by defeat in the field, and what praise can be too high for Admiral Togo, who, after losing two out of his six battleships, and one of his fastest cruisers by mines or collision in a single afternoon, watched Port Arthur and its six blockaded battleships with undiminished vigilance, and finally crippled the hostile fleet in the great battle of August 10, 1904 without the loss of a single vessel?

To turn to the results of the war, Japan is left supreme in Korea and Liao tung, the Manchurian railway south of Kharbin reverts to China, and Japan obtains useful fishing rights on the Siberian coast. The questions of the indemnity and of the interned war-ships are waived altogether. The Saghalien dispute is settled by a compromise, the southern half of the island reverts to the Japanese, to whom it originally belonged, while Russia regains the northern half just wrested from her in a brief and brilliant campaign by two Japanese reserve divisions. So much for the results of the war from a material point of view.

Criticism of the Japanese attitude in accepting the Russian refusal to pay an indemnity or to surrender more than half Saghalien would be ill-timed till the facts are known. Japan may have been too magnanimous or she may have suffered more from the war than is generally supposed, but, in our opinion, her attitude is probably due to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance on a broader basis, which guarantees her against attack from any quarter, for a period during which she can recover from the economic disturbances caused by the war. In any case criticisms of the peace terms may well be left to the morrow. The war has ended, the butcheries of Port Arthur and the Shaho will not be repeated, and the glory of the "Rising Sun" has suffered no eclipse.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

COMING CHANGES.

The following changes will take place during the forthcoming relief season.

The 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade now stationed at Khartoum and at the Citadel in Cairo will embark for India about the third week in November. The Royal Berkshire Regiment at Alexandria, which arrived here from South Africa on 30th November, 1902, will relieve the above battalion, and its place will be taken by 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which arrived from Malta in three detachments, the first in September and the last in November. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, now at Kasr-el-Nil barracks, will send three companies to Crete and one company to Cyprus and the four companies of the Kings Royal Rifles Corps at present serving in those two islands will rejoin the headquarters of the battalion at Abbasieh.

As we have already mentioned the Transport Assaye, which sails from Southampton on the 8th November, will bring out the last detachment of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers from Malta and embark the Rifle Brigade at Suez for India, where it will be stationed at Chubbatta.

STREAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Khedivial mail steamship Minieh will leave Alexandria at 4 p.m. on Saturday and Port Said at 4 p.m. on Sunday for Beyrout, Tripoli, Mersina, Alexandrette, Caiffa and Jaffa.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTION.

"EL MOAYAD" AND "EL SAYEKA."

We have already mentioned that Sheikh Ali Yussef, the proprietor and editor of the "Moayad" had brought a charge of attempt at blackmailing against Ahmed Fouad, the editor of the "Sayeka," or the "Thunderer," a paper published in Cairo, and of a similar nature to "La Justice," the proprietor of which, Leon Fehmi, was recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment on a charge of the same description. It seems that Ahmed Fouad had published some scurrilous articles in his paper regarding the elopement and secret marriage of Sheikh Ali Yussef with the daughter of Sheikh El Saadat (which caused such a sensation and so much talk in native circles last year) on the former refusing to pay him £20.

The tribunal of Saïda Zenab has now authorised the Parquet to detain the accused in prison provisionally for a fortnight, whilst the necessary evidence is being got ready for the forthcoming trial before the Assize Court now sitting in Cairo. Meanwhile the Parquet is examining the witnesses for both sides.

THE ECLIPSE.

Mr. Smyrnoff, the Diplomatic Agent for Russia, Count Antoine Standinski, Secretary of Legation of the Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Agency, Count Arrivabene Gonsaga, the acting Diplomatic Agent for Italy, and Mr. Roman d'Erbruer, Secretary of the Belgian Consulate-General, left Cairo on Monday for Assouan to observe the sun's eclipse of to-day and furnish reports to their respective Governments.

Mr. Mitchell Innes, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Finance, has invited the members of the various commissions to dine with him at the Savoy Hotel, Assouan this evening.

SULTAN'S ACCESSION FETES.

Great preparations are being made for the fête which is to be held on Saturday night at the Babekieh Gardens in celebration of the anniversary of H.M. the Sultan's Accession. A fine arch is being erected at the main entrance to the gardens opposite the Boulouk avenue, and amongst the numerous amusements will be a representation of the play *Saladin* at the Babekieh theatre, songs by the most celebrated native artists of the day, instrumental music, and fireworks. The committee have kindly invited all ranks, of the Egyptian Army and the Army of Occupation, to attend the fête in uniform.

We are requested to publish the following further list of subscriptions:—Mme. Khoulouai Pasha 750 frs.; H.H. Prince Omar Pasha Tousseum 250 frs.; H.E. Mansour Pasha Yaken 250 frs.; H.E. Osman Pasha Galib 500 frs.; H.E. Yussef Pasha Talaat 250 frs.; H.E. Abdel Hamid Pasha Sadik 250 frs.; H.E. Hussein Pasha Shahin 250 frs.; Ottoman Bank 50 frs.; M. Mayer 50 frs.; M. Sussman 25 frs.; M. Stein 25 frs.; M. Daff 25 frs.; previously acknowledged 7,500 frs.; total 10,175 frs.

THE CIGARETTE INDUSTRY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. Nestor Gianacis, the well-known head of the cigarette industry of Egypt, and President of the Union des Fabricants de Cigarettes d'Egypte, is leaving Alexandria on Saturday by the Austrian Lloyd steamer for Trieste, on his way to America, with the intention of starting a factory at Boston, the first of its kind established in that country, or, in fact, in any other, and where Egyptian cigarettes will be manufactured out of Egypt. This new departure was decided upon in consequence of the vexatious regulations of the United States customs, and the numerous restrictions imposed upon the importation of cigarettes from this country; so that whilst the exports from Cairo and Alexandria to European and Far Eastern countries has been increasing by leaps and bounds within the past five years or so, that to the U.S. of America has remained practically stationary.

Mr. Gianacis will also visit Germany and England before embarking for New York and will be absent until December.

AMATEUR ESTATE BROKERS.

We quite agree with what a writer stated in the columns of a Cairo contemporary yesterday, that the Government should at once put a stop to the scandal of petty employes in several state Departments, notably the Ministries of Finance and Interior, acting as land brokers. Naturally the genuine brokers and firms engaged in this class of business are up in arms and intend making complaint to the chiefs of the departments in which some of their employes are acting as brokers, and who, undoubtedly, can have no knowledge of what is going in this direction. We think that an enquiry should be opened without delay by the responsible heads, and measures be taken to stop what amounts to a grave scandal.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the programme of the vocal part of the concert to be given to-morrow:—
1. *Polka*—*Amor et vita*—p. tenor—Mr. Giovannielli
2. *Ballade*—*Le coucou*—p. ténor—Mr. Giovannielli
3. *Marche*—*Morte di Margherita*—Mlle. Cantoni
4. *Don Fernando*—*Requiem*—Mlle. Cantoni
5. *Don Fernando*—*Requiem*—Mlle. Cantoni
6. *Don Fernando*—*Requiem*—Mlle. Cantoni

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

FRENCH TORPEDO CRAFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Tuesday.
The torpedo transport *Foudre*, having on board several small harbour defence torpedo boats, and also two of the latest submarines, and accompanied by one torpedo destroyer, and six sea-going torpedo boats, arrived here on Sunday en route from Bizerta to Djibouti and Saigon. The squadron is commanded by Capitaine de vaisseau Nicol and reports a fair passage. It leaves on Saturday.

The French squadron now at Port Said is composed of the following craft:—

The torpedo depot ship *Foudre*, a vessel built on much the same lines as H.M.S. Vulcan. Displacing 6,036 tons the *Foudre* is capable of a speed of over 19 knots, and carries four 3.9 Q.F. guns, four 9-pr Q.F. and four 3-pr Hotchkiss guns. She can carry no less than six torpedo vedette boats if required, and is at present taking on two submarines to strengthen the French forces in the Far East.

The two submarines are of a new type designed by M. Romazotti. They are named the *Perle* and the *Esturgeon*, carry four torpedo tubes and displace 68 tons. Their speed does not exceed eight knots, but they will be most useful vessels if called upon to play a defensive role.

The destroyer *Rapière* was launched at Rochefort in 1901 and did 28 knots, one knot over her estimated speed, at her trials. She displaces 303 tons and is armed with one 9-pr Q.F. and six 3-pr. The six torpedo boats which are to be conveyed to Saigon by the *Foudre* are numbered 255, 254, 285, 286, 291 and 292. Their displacement varies from 87 to 90 tons. Built for a speed of 25 knots they have all done from 25 1/2 to 27 knots on their trials. Each carries two one-pounder automatic guns and two torpedo tubes, one on a turntable aft and one fixed in the bows. Altogether the little squadron will greatly increase the defensive strength of the Far Eastern Colonies of the Republic.

THE GARDNER-BROWN COMPANY.

This company started on Monday at the Khedivial Theatre a series of what should prove to be most successful evenings.

A packed house witnessed a lengthy and most amusing variety entertainment which lasted till a late hour.

Renderings of "Please give me heaven" and "Bluebell" called for much applause, and altogether the Khedivial management is to be congratulated on the entertainment which they are providing for their supporters.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

H.M.S. *Glory*, the last of the battleship squadron in the China Sea, after a quick run through the Canal, arrived here to-day, and is to stay only a short time before proceeding to England. She is one of the newest of her type and carries a crew of 700 men.

THE MURDER OF AN OMDEH.

We have received the following account from our Tahta correspondent of the murder of the omdeh of Fazeah, which we recorded in our issue of yesterday:—Sheikh Genawi, the omdeh of Fazeah in the Tahta district, was the victim last Wednesday night of a brutal plot which was planned against him. The authors of the horrible crime set fire to a large rack of dried maize belonging to one of them, and then called the omdeh out to take charge of the work of extinguishing the fire. Genawi rushed out as soon as appealed to but no sooner did he reach the scene of the fire than he was struck by two bullets. His wounds proved fatal in a very short time. Before expiring the omdeh named seven men whom he suspected of being participants in the dastardly act.

As soon as Mohamed Helmi Effendi Issa, Substitute of the Parquet, learnt what had happened, he went to the scene of the murder and held an inquiry. From this it was made clear that the seven men mentioned by Sheikh Genawi had been present at the fire and, as they were known to have cherished a great dislike to the omdeh, they were arrested. A woman, who was watching the fire, was also shot in the head, but it is believed that this was accidental, all the shots being intended for the omdeh.

THE COTTON-WORM.

The most noticeable item of the cotton-worm reports for last week is the considerable reduction in the area attacked by the worm in the Behera district, the difference between that period and the preceding week being 2,062 feddans. Damietta shows no recurrence, and can, therefore, be said to be entirely free, as in the preceding week only 9 1/2 feddans were attacked. A diminution of 239 1/2 feddans is reported from Garbich, and 105 from Dakahlieh, but in Minieh an area 16 kirsat (3 feddan) have suffered. This province has been entirely free of the worm for several weeks, and its appearance now has been among the heghazi bersim, and not in the cotton crop.

The following are the full details:—
Garbich:—86 1/2 feddans, belonging to 6 proprietors, have been cleared by 115 children.
Behera:—304 feddans, out of 834 attacked belonging to 86 proprietors, have been cleared by 1,115 children.
Dakahlieh:—4 feddans, belonging to 1 proprietor, have been cleared by 80 children.
Minieh:—16 kirsat of heghazi bersim have been attacked and cleared of the worm.

SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

DEEP SEA RACE TO ABOUKIR AND BACK.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

His Highness Prince Aziz, Commodore of the Khedivial Yacht Club has offered a handsome cup to be raced for under the following conditions:—

1. The race shall take place on Sunday, September 3.

2. The start shall be from E. to W. over a line drawn between the starter's kiosk at the club house and the mole lighthouse round the breakwater lighthouse, starboard hand; Boghas beacon, starboard hand; to Aboukir, rounding Nelson's Island on the starboard hand, and back rounding again the Boghas beacon, Port hand; and breakwater lighthouse, Port hand; and finishing across the line from W. to E. Distance about 40 miles. (No boats are to go through the "Hole in the Wall.")

3.—The boats will start all together at 10.30 a.m. and they will be expected back between 5 and 6 p.m., when his Highness will be "At Home" to members of the Club at the club house. The handicap allowance will be made at the end of the race.

4.—At 10.30 a.m. a preparatory gun will be fired for those sailing to check time by, also another at 10.25 a.m. and one minute before the start, viz. at 10.29 a.m., another gun will be fired and the Club burgee broken at the starter's mast, when all boats must be underway; at 10.30 a.m., the time of start, a final gun will be fired and the burgee hoisted down as a signal for all boats to start. Any boat across the line before this final gun is fired will have to return and recross in accordance with the racing rules.

5.—At least five boats must be entered for the race or there will be no start.

6.—The handicap will be made according to merits by a special committee composed of members not taking part in the race, and will be based on the doings of the boats in the ordinary weekly regattas. A gun will be fired as each boat crosses the line finishing.

7.—Entries must be lodged with the honorary secretary not later than to-day, after the regatta. There will be no entrance fee.

8.—Every boat intending to take part must be at the Yacht Club jetty not later than 9.30 a.m. on the day of the race and will not be allowed to start until the boat and all its gear, including rigging, etc. has been certified seaworthy by a special committee appointed for that purpose and also must be provided with sufficient life buoys or preservers for the whole of its crew in case of accident.

A special boat will be told off to cruise in the vicinity of Nelson's Island to give assistance in the event of an accident, also an umpire's launch will follow the boats all the way to observe the racing and act as a stand-by for breakdowns.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

August.

Wed. 30 Partial Solar Eclipse. 2.59 to 5.12 p.m.

K. Y. C. Regatta. 3.30 p.m.

Max. Prince's Restaurant des Bains.

Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.

Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.

Alhambra. Italian company in *Kean*. 9.15 p.m.

Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh. 9.30 p.m.

Theatre of Varieties (ex-Ciccolani). 9.30 p.m.

Thurs. 31 San Stefano Casino. Bracale Benefit Concert. 9.30 p.m.

September.

Sat. 2 A. C. C. ground. A. C. C. v. next XVI. 1.30 p.m.

Alexandria Swimming Club. Meet Customs Gate 23. 4.30 p.m.

CAIRO.

August.

Wed. 30 Partial Solar Eclipse. 3.8 to 5.20 p.m.

Babekieh Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9.15 p.m.

Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9.30 p.m.

Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.

Alcazar Parisien. English Troupe. 9.30 p.m.

September.

Fri. 1 Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Tues. 5 Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

CARTLTON HOTEL.

Buckley (near Alexandria).

RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

PATRONISED BY THE KHEIV.

Full Particulars from P.T. 26 a day. Visitors from Cairo, night on 2nd October station.

C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

League.	IND.		PAK.		SRI LANKA.		SINCE.		W. IND.		AMERICAN ISLANDS.		AFRICAN ISLANDS.		EUROPE.		M. & A. ISLANDS.	
	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.	IND.	PAK.
1	4.47	8.9	1.51	2.0	3.25	5.0	4.90	6.23	3.78	5.97	94.89	95.43	87.12	89.45	47.56	48.88	46.80	48.53
2	5.7	8.12	1.56	2.8	3.55	5.30	4.30	6.28	3.99	5.87	96.99	95.75	87.52	89.50	47.80	49.5	46.83	48.74
3	4.97	7.93	1.70	2.40	3.60	5.40	4.53	6.34	4.13	5.64	95.15	95.59	87.70	88.60	47.53	49.23	46.92	48.93
4	5.64	7.87	1.75	2.70	3.70	5.40	4.62	6.59	4.26	5.78	95.30	95.88	87.84	89.88	47.75	49.32	46.95	49.3
5	4.99	7.50	1.80	2.90	3.75	5.55	4.76	6.90	4.26	5.97	95.47	96.13	88.5	90.11	47.79	49.41	47.20	49.12
6	4.98	7.30	1.84	3.0	3.80	5.60	4.91	6.93	4.24	6.28	95.66	96.28	88.25	90.28	48.11	49.51	47.35	49.32
7	5.3	7.76	1.85	3.5	3.90	5.58	4.97	6.97	4.22	6.55	95.75	96.39	88.37	90.59	48.35	49.67	47.64	49.37
8	5.92	7.46	1.86	3.15	4.5	5.58	5.4	6.87	4.19	6.69	95.79	96.77	88.40	90.85	48.54	49.85	47.84	49.55
9	5.52	6.81	1.88	3.90	4.0	5.58	5.35	6.87	4.30	6.90	95.75	97.1	88.37	91.13	48.74	50.6	47.97	49.75
10	7.27	6.48	1.95	3.40	4.5	5.58	5.56	6.77	4.28	7.30	95.73	97.33	88.34	91.38	48.89	50.33	48.17	49.99
11	6.7	6.57	1.98	3.30	4.4	5.64	5.54	6.70	4.45	7.36	95.72	97.69	88.33	91.65	49.4	50.61	48.24	50.26
12	6.5	6.36	2.3	3.50	4.15	5.55	5.56	6.68	4.58	7.34	95.78	97.96	88.37	91.86	49.14	50.86	48.30	50.51
13	6.99	5.88	2.9	3.60	4.25	5.48	5.78	6.65	4.75	7.38	95.89	99.5	88.48	91.97	49.32	51.0	48.26	50.74
14	7.67	5.78	2.13	3.90	4.65	5.48	6.35	6.64	4.84	7.39	96.4	99.1	88.65	91.93	49.35	51.1	48.30	50.85
15	7.2	5.82	2.19	3.15	4.68	5.44	6.64	6.66	5.6	7.12	91.33	97.90	88.84	91.94	49.36	51.5	48.31	50.90
16	7.2	6.4	2.26	3.0	4.98	5.20	6.65	6.60	5.80	7.4	96.84	97.78	89.3	91.73	49.38	51.5	48.74	50.91
17	6.35	5.92	2.84	3.0	5.2	5.90	6.55	6.54	5.52	7.0	96.77	97.65	89.33	91.65	50.2	51.1	48.40	50.84
18	6.35	6.16	2.43	3.0	5.7	5.90	6.67	6.59	5.63	6.96	97.6	97.56	89.50	91.60	50.7	51.3	48.47	50.78
19	6.42	6.0	2.50	2.95	5.10	5.90	6.73	6.60	5.88	6.95	97.39	97.44	89.76	91.54	50.16	51.2	48.40	50.72
20	7.72	6.30	2.60	2.70	5.2	5.99	7.0	6.47	6.80	6.98	98.63	97.40	89.97	91.59	50.98	50.98	48.75	50.67
21	7.67	6.21	2.58	2.64	4.90	5.28	6.92	6.46	6.37	6.94	98.37	97.38	90.37	91.54	50.41	50.93	48.92	50.62
22	6.92	6.4	2.58	2.60	5.1	5.92	6.91	6.50	6.31	6.93	98.63	97.34	91.10	91.59	50.48	50.89	49.13	50.58
23	5.97	6.76	2.56	2.50	5.20	5.40	6.79	6.45	6.35	6.85	98.49	97.36	91.35	91.45	50.75	50.85	49.32	50.56
24	6.97	7.30	2.58	2.50	5.35	5.40	6.67	6.50	6.96	6.88	98.38	97.19	91.43	91.41	51.10	50.85	49.35	50.56
25	6.7	6.75	2.64	2.45	5.30	5.30	6.70	6.57	7.1	6.87	98.6	97.50	91.47	91.40	51.29	50.84	50.8	50.55
26	6.37	6.32	2.68	2.50	5.15	5.45	6.76	6.48	7.4	6.79	97.45	97.30	91.33	91.49	51.8	50.81	50.30	50.59
27	5.36	6.34	2.68	2.58	5.4	5.45	6.94	6.48	7.4	6.74	97.30	97.11	91.61	91.55	51.0	50.79	50.42	50.50
28	6.47	6.36	2.64	2.60	5.7	5.92	7.1	6.45	7.4	6.74	97.58	97.2	91.68	91.50	51.5	50.80	50.50	50.51
29	6.47	6.34	2.66	2.60	5.8	5.48	6.99	6.74	6.98	6.74	96.78	96.97	91.54	91.37	51.5	50.78	50.45	50.45
30	7.15	—	2.64	—	—	5.43	—	6.83	—	6.78	—	96.96	—	91.35	—	50.75	—	50.45
31	6.50	—	2.70	—	—	5.46	—	6.79	—	6.78	—	97.4	—	91.90	—	50.71	—	50.45

ACTUALITE

Le Krach Cronier et la Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte.

Nous recevons d'un correspondant la communication suivante :

Les actions de la Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte ont été dépréciées depuis quelques mois au point de fr. 83 à la suite du suicide du Président du Conseil d'Administration. Une baisse aussi considérable ne peut guère être attribuée qu'à une panique, car il est douteux qu'on connaisse déjà l'étendue du préjudice qu'a pu causer à la société la déconfiture de M. Cronier. Il faudrait pour qu'une baisse de la moitié de la valeur de l'action soit justifiée que la Société ait perdu plus du tiers de son actif soit plus de 30 millions. Or une telle perte n'est pas possible vu qu'un sixième tout au plus du capital est liquide ou tout au moins apte à devenir liquide ; tout le reste de l'actif est immobilisé et ne peut être réalisé d'emblée.

Des vides ont sans doute pu être effectués mais ils ne compromettent en tous cas qu'une partie des bénéfices bruts de cette année-ci qui dépasseront les dix millions de francs.

On peut encore supposer que Cronier a engagé la société dans des spéculations malheureuses, mais là aussi les faits semblent plutôt prouver que la Société agissait contrairement aux intérêts de Cronier. Tandis que les spéculateurs à la hausse accaparaient les sucres de la place, la Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte en profitait pour jeter sur le marché des quantités énormes de sucre qui entraînaient certainement la hausse provoquée par cet accaparement. Les statistiques douanières attestent qu'il a été exporté par la Société pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'exercice actuel (soit de novembre à juillet dernier) du sucre pour 8 millions 1/4 de francs de plus que pendant la période correspondante de l'année dernière.

Si donc la Société avait spéculé à la hausse elle aurait commencé par accaparer ses propres sucres et à ne les vendre que plus tard à des prix supérieurs.

Loi d'agir ainsi elle vendait alors que Cronier et les autres spéculateurs achetaient. Il n'y a donc, autant qu'on peut en juger, aucune apparence que la Société des Sucreries ait fait cause commune avec son président.

Il reste une dernière hypothèse, à savoir que Cronier soit un débiteur important de la Société par suite d'achats de sucre qu'il aurait pu faire pour réaliser aussitôt après et se créer de la sorte des ressources immédiates pour faire face aux exigences de la spéculation. Dans ce cas les pertes seraient encore limitées. Quoiqu'il en soit, il est bon de ne point exagérer les choses et de ne pas perdre de vue que la Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte, à la condition d'être bien gérée, deviendra une des entreprises les plus prospères d'Egypte.

A.S.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 29 août 1905, à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de M. Amh. A. Ralli.

Présents : MM. Abdel Moneim Bey Dalil, L. Beccofier, Ahmed Bey Ryouh, Mansour Bey Yousef, G. Zervadachi, membres, A. Wilner, secrétaire p. i.

La Délégation fixe, conformément à l'avis de l'Inspecteur Sanitaire, l'emplacement où devra être érigé le chalet de nécessité que la Cie des chemins de fer de Ramleh installe à Baoua.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre du 27 août 1905 du Ministère de l'Intérieur informant, en réponse à la demande de la Municipalité tendant à la promulgation d'un règlement rendant la mallepostage des solpèdes obligatoire dans toute l'Egypte, qu'il serait préférable, en raison de la persistance de la morve à Alexandria, que cette réglementation fût élaborée, vu l'urgence que présente la question, par la Municipalité elle-même, pour le périmètre de la ville d'Alexandria.

La Délégation se rendant à cette manière de voir, charge les services sanitaires et vétérinaires de lui présenter un projet de règlement à cet effet.

La Cie des Tramways, ayant demandé, en vue d'éviter des accidents éventuels, à rectifier quelques-unes de ses courbes, en écartant davantage les voies, la Délégation l'y autorise, en principe, sauf à la Cie à soumettre au préalable à l'administration, un plan indiquant les emplacements où elle se propose d'apporter ces modifications ainsi que la largeur de l'écartement des voies qu'elle compte donner à ces lignes aux dits endroits.

La Délégation prend note d'une lettre du Ministère de l'Intérieur informant qu'accordant au désir de ce Collège, les barques et constructions en bois relèveront, à l'avenir, de la Municipalité.

Statuant sur une pétition présentée par divers tanneurs tendant à prolonger le décalage de la route du Mex, depuis l'Abattoir jusqu'à un second groupe des tanneries se trouvant à l'Ouest de cet établissement, la Délégation décide qu'elle ne saurait examiner leur demande tant que les propriétaires des tanneries n'auront pas réglé leur quote-part dans les travaux de canalisation exécutés en vue de l'écoulement des eaux provenant de leurs établissements.

Anglo-American Nile Steamers

A HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVER TRANSPORT OF COGGS, BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO

Three Sailings a Week.

Sails at Alexandria:—

ALEXANDRIA DEPART WEDNESDAY 31. 1905.

J.S.M.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché en général est ferme et animé, en particulier les Banques, les Estates, le Comptoir, et les Upper Egypt Hotels.

On a échangé un assez grand nombre de Banque Nationale à 27 3/4, cours auquel la valeur clôture acheteurs.

Une grande activité n'a cessé de régner sur l'Agricole qui nous est renseignée de Londres à 14 7/8. Ici le prix monte de 14 3/8 à 14 19/32 acheteurs.

On achète également la Banque d'Athènes à 127 1/2.

La mauvaise impression causée par la nouvelle du procès contre la Daira semble reprendre le dessus. Le prix retombe de 28 à 27 7/8.

D'énormes transactions ont été effectuées en Estates entre 15/32 et 13/16. On clôture vendeurs à ce dernier cours.

Les Sociétés Presses Libres haussent de 28 3/4 à 30.

Loi de se calmer, la panique sur les Sucreries prend au contraire des proportions phénoménales. Les dépêches de Paris nous transmettent le prix de 85. Ici nous avons débute au matin à 83 pour reprendre légèrement en clôture à 88. C'est en somme une baisse de moitié sur les prix d'il y a 2 jours.

Les autres valeurs se maintiennent aux prix antérieurs. La conclusion prochaine de la paix aura une heureuse influence sur la marche des affaires et l'animation de la rentrée s'en ressentira avantageusement.

Pour le moment, la tendance est bonne, au dépit du krach des Sucreries et de l'inquiétude causée par le procès des princes contre la Daira.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For PIRÆUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Prince Abbas," sailed on the 23rd August:

Various, 2,027 bags rice, 180 bags sugar, 32 packages sundries

Pour LA SYRIE, par le bateau franç. "Congo," parti le 24 août:

Divers, 69 colis divers

For SYRIA and LEITH, by the S.S. "Asiatic Prince," sailed on the 25th August:

T. Ghirghis, 4,500 quarters barley

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau franç. "Portugal," parti le 25 août:

Sté Le Khédive, 23 cais. cigarettas

M. L. Carasso, 10 fardes gomme

Sucreries, 92 cais. caadi, 75 cais. granulé, 8 cais. limes

Z. C. Zayan, 438 colis zinc

L. Dollinger, 75 balles rognures papier

Chafchak, 69 cais. thé

Divers, 75 colis divers

Mohr & Fendler, 124 balles coton

F. C. Baines & Co., 31 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 " "

J. Planta & Co., 46 " "

865 balles coton

Pour LONDRES

Salonica Cigarettes Co., 1 cais. cigarettas

Bolonschi, 12 barils cognac

Pour LE HAVRE

Griva fr., 60 sacs gomme

J. Planta & Co., 30 balles coton

Pour DUNKERQUE

Griva fr., 90 sacs gomme

F. C. Baines & Co., 15 balles coton

Pour BARCELONE

G. Brach & Co., 10 balles gomme

Pour BRINDISI et TRIESTE, par le bateau antr. "Imperatrix," parti le 26 août:

R. Mallison & Co., 93 balles coton

F. C. Baines & Co., 98 " "

Choroni, Benachi & Co., 30 " "

Mohr & Fendler, 269 " "

R. O. Lindemann, 150 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 " "

G. Franger & Co., 10 " "

Peel & Co., 64 " "

J. Planta & Co., 98 " "

B. Bark', 33 " "

865 balles coton

M. L. Carasso, 3 fardes gomme

E. Almay & Co., 230 barils vides

Dépot Bière de Gras, 880 barils vides

A. Dreher, 357 barils vides

R. Cornelle & Co., 10 cais. gomme

E. Toureboundjan, 6 balles peaux

A. Seeger, 4 barils boyaux saés, 6 balles crin animal

P. M. Statir, 20 balles peaux

G. L. Giorgiandis, 9 balles peaux

G. Brach & Co., 110 balles gomme

Khedivial Mail, 74 colis cédrats

A. Frick, 20 barils poisson frais

Divers, 82 colis divers

865 balles coton

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Paris, August 29.

The situation in Morocco continues to give French statesmen some cause for anxiety. After the acute stage of the crisis between France and Germany was disposed of, the Quai d'Orsay and the Wilhelmstrasse agreed by mutual consent that until the International Conference met, France and Germany should call a halt to their designs in Morocco. But shortly after, to quote the text of a semi-official communication just published here, "the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs learned of Count von Tattenbach's movements at Fez, and of his endeavours to influence the Sultan in favor of German contracts for the works at the port of Tangiers and a German loan, to the Maghzen. M. Rouvier thereupon drew Prince Radolin's attention to these facts in conversation and in letters; and the French Minister in Berlin mentioned the matter to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." The closing paragraph of the communication referred to states:—"The attitude of the French Government manifests a sincere desire to carry out loyally the procedure adopted at the request of Germany for the settlement of the Morocco affair; while the German Government on the other hand, has spontaneously, and on several occasions, given formal assurances as to the nature of its intervention. It is, therefore, permissible to hope that the negotiations now going on will result in a satisfactory solution." That is the language of diplomacy and convention. The truth is that Frenchmen believe they have been "had" by Germany, and that after having given an undertaking to the Quai d'Orsay that the "status quo" would be respected, and nothing done until the Conference met, Count von Tattenbach, that strenuous representative of the energetic Kaiser, has been making hay while the sun shone—in other words, taking advantage of the inactivity of the French Minister. The announcement that since the understanding came to by M. Rouvier and M. Radolin, German bankers have advanced £500,000 to the impetuous Sultan, and that the Sultan has formally refused the French Minister's demand for the release of the Algerian (a French subject) whom the Moorish authorities arrested at Ghart, and took in chains to Fez, has not tended to improve matters.

M. Rouvier's attitude with regard to the impudent arrest of the Algerian headman Bannian by the Moroccan Government combines firmness and scrupulous correctness admirably. He has promptly demanded satisfaction—the release of the man, the punishment of the responsible kaid, and an indemnity, failing which it is understood there will be a demonstration, possibly on the Algerian frontier in preference to the coast. France could do no less. Even if Bannian, as is said, is only a very honorary kind of Frenchman, belonging to an Algerian tribe that has long been domiciled in Morocco, he is a French subject all the same, and there can be little doubt that that fact was deliberately taken into account by the Moorish authorities. But, while France insists firmly on reparation for the insult, she adheres to "correctitude" by notifying her action to the other signatories of the Madrid Convention. Thereby she signifies in the clearest possible manner that she, on her part, means to act in good faith and a thoroughly frank spirit pending the Conference. It is an example of good manners and straightforwardness for others to copy.

At the present moment, when the German Emperor bulks so largely in the eyes of Europe, it may be interesting to recall the analysis of the Kaiser published by a French contemporary a few days ago. The information was, says the writer, communicated to him by a diplomat who knows the Emperor intimately. According to this informant, not only is the Kaiser incorrectly represented abroad, but his true character is far from being well known even by his own subjects. The devouring activity which keeps him ceaselessly travelling over his Empire, and taking his yacht to widely separated seas, causes people to picture the Kaiser as possessed of the most gigantic designs. He is supposed to be voluntarily absorbed in marvellous combinations whose extent embraces the entire world; and when, with the dramatic setting with which he loves to surround all his actions, he appears in any place, the most fantastic plans are attributed to him. "How far this is from the truth!" exclaims the writer. "If Norway had not thought it her duty to proclaim her divorce from Sweden, the Emperor would have taken his usual cruise this summer, and we would not have had the sensational meeting at Bjorkoe. But the King of Sweden requested the Kaiser to modify his itinerary this year, and the Emperor went for a cruise in the Baltic. Nothing certain has yet been made known about the mysterious meeting of the Tsar and the Kaiser; and I do not believe that the future will tell us much more, for in reality nothing exceptional occurred. The Kaiser is of an extremely lively temperament and intellect, and he likes to exchange ideas, to pay and to receive visits. He does not mind if he causes the world to hold its breath at times, and it must be admitted that modesty is not the dominant trait of his character. But it should not be imagined that he is for ever studying problems of grandeur and supremacy. His Majesty is, indeed, less occupied with questions of foreign politics than is generally supposed. With his great facility of assimilation he often, in a rapid bird's-eye view, touches on these matters rapidly; but he leaves the care of following them closely to

the Imperial Chancellor. It would be a profound error to picture the Kaiser always absorbed, his finger on his brow, in contemplation of the map of the world, and ever ready to rearrange it. He is—and this may surprise some readers—"by nature a man of peace, who does not wish to upset anything; but he feels the necessity of a nervous activity which makes him fear he is wasting his time if he is not displaying his energies. William II., concluded the correspondent's informant, "is not a sovereign of the old school. He is not haunted by ideas of the domination of the world. He is a very modern man; and it he was not the German Emperor, I could not do better than compare him with President Roosevelt."

The French art world has again lost one of its most notable figures in the death of the veteran artist M. William Bouguereau. Although nearly eighty years of age, the old man was at his easel to the last, and he leaves behind him a splendid record of sixty years' work, during which he enriched the art treasures of his own and other countries by more than one notable canvas. His work was a strange mixture of the sacred and the profane. "Nymphs and Satyrs," "The Infant Jesus and St. John the Baptist," "The Birth of Venus," and "The Adoration of the Shepherds," all found a place in his studio, and he was equally successful in these varied subjects. Angels and Cupids were all the same to him, and so long as they could be made beautiful it was his delight to portray them. But he had little liking for the things of the present. Modern art was not his forte, and being wise he was faithful to the style of art in which he excelled. He has been often reproached for the coldness of his compositions, and he was frequently urged to put more life into his pictures. But the veteran artist paid no more heed to such advice than did his contemporary M. Henner, the rugged old painter who has predeceased M. Bouguereau by only a few weeks. He had his ideal and his manner, and although everything round him might suffer change and modification, Bouguereau's Angels and Cupids, his nymphs and saints remained eternally the same, eternally harmonious, pleasing, and beautiful. And he had no reason to regret his adherence to the ideal he had created. It brought him fortune, fame, and honors, and even if he had been denied all honor in his own country, his reputation, like that of the late Benjamin Constant, was firmly established abroad. He died peacefully, like a labourer who has completed his life's task; and, full of years and glory, tranquilly puts off his harness and lays him down to sleep. He knew that his end had come. For some days the heart affection which carried him off left no hope of salvation, so the old painter gathered his family round his bedside, called in a notary, and made his last will and testament. Then he sent for a priest, took farewell of his loved ones, and passed away to his well-earned rest.

Municipalities in France have always been assertive of their liberties since they have had time to assert, but self-assertion such as that of the municipality of Compiegne recently is rare, even in the last thirty years of French history. In accordance with the Congregations Bill, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who have for forty years taught in one of the Compiegne commune schools, and who have been established there for one hundred and thirty-three years, were forced to leave. Compiegne, as represented by its council, is out of sympathy with their expulsion, and, headed by the Mayor, the council waited on the Brothers and presented them with an address expressing sincere regret that they must go, and gratitude for the good work they had done.

The telegraph administration which (according to Frenchmen) Europe envies is again being subjected to criticism, and that by its own employés. Two nights ago a great meeting of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic servants was held in Paris, at which some very trenchant remarks were made concerning the shortcomings of the French Postal Department. Too much work and not enough pay is the complaint of the dissatisfied ones. And there can be very little doubt that they have something to find fault with. Some of the speakers said they did not wonder the public were badly served under existing conditions, for the service is lamentably under-staffed, and, as far as the telephone department is concerned, its machinery has long ago been superseded in other and more up-to-date countries. Desauville at the present moment is the fashionable resort par excellence in France, yet one speaker stated that last summer the Desauville Post Office forwarded telegrams addressed to Paris by post to Trouville, because it had but one employé. At the Central Post Office in the Rue de Grenelle, according to another employé, each brigade numbers, on paper, 338, but only 217 are available. The other 121 are distributed among various under-staffed departments. The Paris office is, on occasions, reinforced from the provinces, but the nature of the recruits may be guessed when it is stated that out of 30 employés 22 were ignorant of the Morse system. One lady speaker, a telephonist, described the instrument with which she has most to do as "a little piece of wire at each end of which is a person with an attack of nerves." So trying is the overwork at one of the main telephone exchanges, she said, that out of 293 employés 81 were ill, and others had to supply the deficiencies. The French Postmaster-General admits the justice of certain complaints, but says they are due to the increase of work during the summer season, and to the abuse of sick leave.

John Bull on the Continent—especially if it be his first visit—is apt to be a bit imperious at times in his dealings with the "foreigner,"

forgetting for the moment that he himself really is the foreigner. But I do not think he makes himself quite as objectionable as the travelling American. It is an old complaint with hotel-keepers on the Continent that visitors from the other side of the Atlantic drink gallons of the hotel water, but seldom a bottle of wine, and that for the minimum tariff they expect to have the best of everything.

Several officers of the army recently raised a storm over a book on military life, which bore the cumbersome title of "Wooden Swords and Straw Guns" ("Sabres de Bois et Fusils de Paille"). The author, Mr. Huot, a retired infantry officer, was challenged by Lieutenant Cadot, of Limoges, and a duel was fought by the two at Dinard. The men fought desperately for two hours, and M. Huot was wounded in the breast. It is expected that he will be challenged by other officers.

CERTAIN SURVIVALS.

A Pennsylvania anthropologist declared the other day that the modern umbrella habit "merely extends and variates continues the cave dwellers' ducking under their earthen or mineral roofs to get out of the rain." Perhaps this theory is more ingenious than sound. The hunter of the mammoth and the cave bear, the hairy savage of the days when the elephant the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and the spotted hyena were on view on the Continent, though Great Britain being then a part of the Continent the phrase cannot have been in use—the pile dwellers and lacustrine squatters were scarcely the kind of people to dread a shower. They must have acquired the habit of ducking their heads as a matter of survival of the fittest when the flint arrows and stone axes went flying through the air.

Little girls would yell and run to the cave even when the innocent thunder lizard stalked along; and even the toughest little savage might "put" for cover when certain monstrous flying things, whose fragments are now happily at peace in museums, came along.

Our ancient ancestors were in want of many comforts, but they scarcely sighted or prepared the way for umbrellas and raincoats. The umbrella is a piece of Eastern pomp, a bit of royal and princely paraphernalia; an Oriental "property" transferred to the West and made useful.

Still, some descendants of articles of common use in megalithic or neolithic times are now in use, says the New York "Sun." A cane is the war club tapered down. A steam yacht is a distant modification and refinement of the dugout. A visiting card is a modern form of tattooing. An automobile or railway train is the old, solid-wheeled early wain, driven by magic. Those first settlers played golf with a big tree bough and an enemy's skull; and gentle croquet springs from the same savage source.

It is likely enough that counting-out rhymes go back to cannibal meals and human sacrifices, when the victims were chosen by lot or magical contrivance. A fork is only a modification in steel or silver of a forked stick, and plough and fork are distant cousins. The hairpin, most various, adaptable, and widely useful of all human inventions, and mother of the arch and the croquet arch, is but a piece of metal, first fortuitously bent, it may be by some Eve of the primal forests. The tall hat, or "stickey," is a funeral urn on a flat or curved pedestal or platform. An evening coat still shows the caudal embarrassment of ancestors probably arboreal in their habits, just as the custom of backing out from the presence of royalty does. The relation between head-hunting, scalping, and wigs seems clear, even if untraced as yet by men of science. Why do people bow and take off their hats? Because their predecessors in the dark abyss used to touch their heads to express their absolute submission to their chiefs.

Why do people "touch glasses" when about to take a drink? To express by this physical contact an intermixture of whiskies and good wishes, just as early tribesmen slit one another's arms and drank one another's blood in token of blood community and communion. Why does a messenger boy never run? Because early bearers of ill news were apt to get their wessands slit.

DUTY ON DRIED LIZARDS.

The problem how dried lizards should be classified for duty has lately exercised the intelligence of the Board of the United States General Appraisers at New York. The lizards, dressed and dried, stretched on pieces of bamboo, were imported in pairs, supposed to be a male and female, bound together. It was stated that they were prescribed, together with herbs, by Chinese physicians, the lizards and herbs, being cooked together and the broth administered to the patient as a tonic. After consideration, the board came to the conclusion (says the "British Medical Journal") that the lizards were not used as medicine, but as one of the ingredients to be cooked with herbs to make a medicine, and therefore, that, although they have for many years been classified for duty as Chinese medicine, they are really dutiable as non-enumerated unmanufactured articles. We all remember the zoological classification of the railway official when confronted with a tortoise: "Cats is dogs, and rabbits is dogs; but this 'ere's a hinceet, and must be paid for." The subtle distinction that lizards are not a medicine, but ingredients "to be cooked with herbs to make a medicine," shows that the American Custom House officer need not study Chinese metaphysics to sharpen his intellect.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 1st Nov. 1905.
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
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SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.
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THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.

If Esperanto should fail to make the whole world kin, we need not despair: the number "13" will do it. The Brighton Town Council has just granted permission to a householder to change the number of her dwelling-place from 13 to 12a; so many and diverse have been the ill which the lady traces to the fatal number. This is decidedly a step in the direction of the entente cordiale. Paris will not have the number for any of her houses; and so hates the "thirteen party" for dinner that there is a class of professional diners-out, called Quatorziennes, whose function it is to make the fourteenth at these symposia. Whence comes the universal prejudice against the number 13—for it is universal. The Turks so dislike it that the word is practically expunged from their language; every European nation has some vague distrust of the number; the Italians will not even employ it in their lotteries. The Italian gambler's horror of the number proceeds, apparently, from the fact that a thirteenth card of one of his packs bears the figure of Death. In England the superstition that one of a company of thirteen must die within the year is traced to the old calculation of the insurance office that out of thirteen persons, taken indiscriminately, one will die within twelve months. Others trace the awe in which the figure is held to the Last Supper, at which thirteen were present. Lord Lytton dealt with this aspect, remarking, "Some have carried it to the extent of disliking that number at all times, but the common form limits it to Friday." But the antipathy is older than Christianity. In the old Norse mythology, the thirteen-party was deemed unlucky, because, at a banquet in the Valhalla, Loki once appeared, making thirteen, and Balder was slain by the blind god Hoder, at the instigation of the intruder. In fostering this superstition the credulous find themselves in good company. The question was sprung upon a dinner party at Millais's, where they suddenly found themselves thirteen strong. One of the company was horrified at the discovery. "The idea is," said Matthew Arnold, "that whoever leaves the table first will die within a year, so, with the permission of the ladies, we will cheat the Fates for once. I and these two fine, strong, young lads will rise together, and I think our united constitutions will be able to withstand the assault of the reaper." They got up, and no more was thought about it. Six months later Arnold died in the prime of life. One of the two men whom he had called upon to rise from the table with him was found shot dead in his bed in a New York hotel. The third did seem likely to outlive the year. He had gone to Australia for the benefit of his health. But for the homeward journey he took passage by the Quetta. And that ship, as everybody knows, foundered among the reefs of New Guinea, and not a soul in her was saved.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

Sun. 27 Winds very variable.
Mon. 28 Abundance of mosquitoes.
Tue. 29 The taste of fruit is affected by the Nile water.
Wed. 30 Avoid female society. Bad of sewing Autumn dusk.
Thurs. 31 Some milk should be taken. Going to the bath is disliked.
Sept.
Fri. 1 Sowing of turnip and betroot.
Sat. 2 Gathering of acorns (Quercus ballota).

NOTICE.

The Egyptian Gazette can be obtained daily at 5 p.m. opposite the Damashour Station at the kios of our agent, Mohamed Nawar.
26,362-6-2

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